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**HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
MINISTRY OF FOREST AND SOIL CONSERVATION  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION**

**Anti-Poaching Activities  
in  
Royal Chitwan National Park  
(1992-1996)**

**WWF Nepal Program  
Lal Durbar, Kathmandu**

**Department of National Parks  
and Wildlife Conservation  
Babarmahal**

1997

## INTRODUCTION

The Royal Chitwan National Park covers a pristine area of 932 Sq. Km. and is situated in the subtropical inner terai lowlands of southern central part of Nepal. After the inclusion of the area by UNESCO in the list of World Heritage Site in 1984, the park has attained wider recognition in the World.

The Chitwan Valley was well known for big game and was exclusively managed as a hunting reserve for the Rana Prime Ministers and their guests until 1950. In 1963, the area south of Rapti was demarcated as a rhinoceros sanctuary and in 1973, it became the first National Park to preserve the unique eco-system of the area.

The Chitwan valley characterized by tropical to sub-tropical forest house more than 43 species of mammals including the endangered species like the greater one-horned rhinoceros, tiger and gharial. The other secured animal species are: gaur, wild elephant, four horned antelope, striped hyana, pangolin, gangetic dolphin, monitor lizard, python etc.

The successful conservation of a National Park and its endangered species depends largely on the proper management of the wildlife habitat and the efforts made to minimize human interference adversely affecting the Park ecosystem.

With the enactment of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act in 1973, Nepal entered into the modern era of conservation, and His Majesty's Government made provision for staff for the management of newly established National Park and the Royal Nepalese Army (RNA) were given the responsibility to protect the park. In spite of the considerable amount of monetary and human resources, poaching of certain species of wildlife species including endangered species have not come under complete control.

The poaching of rhinoceros and tiger had started before the area was gazetted as a National Park. As far back as 1940, the Rana Administration had formed "Gaida Gasti" - Armed Units of ex-servicemen patrolling the area to protect rhinoceros. The armed unit under a retired colonel had its Head Office in Chitwan with two posts, one at Tikauli and the other at Nawalparasi. The two posts were to cover the entire area, and the poachers were active in the heart of Chitwan valley. After the area was gazetted as a National Park in 1973 Nepal Army moved in to protect the endangered wildlife species, and the "Gaida Gasti" of ex-armymen were relieved.

The poaching of wild animals has always remained a serious problem in all protected areas. Gradually this has started posing threat to endangered species like the rhinoceros and the tiger. The rise in price of rhino horn and tiger bones in the world market is one of the reasons for poaching of these species. The tradition of hunting and the subsistence economy of certain ethnic group have also adversely affected the population of wild animals in the protected areas.

**Rhinoceros Mortality  
(1992-1996)**

Date	Place	Natural Death	Poaching	Killed by Tiger	Remarks
1992	Inside as well as outside of RCNP	3	10	1	
1993	Different areas of RCNP	7	4	4	
upto 7.7.1994	Bandarjhula area Dadreni Ghatgai	3	1	1	
6.10.1994	Dadreni area	1	-	-	
13.10.1994	Bhosarghat area	-	-	1	
26.3.1995	Dhruba Post area	1	-	-	
1.5.1995	Ghatgai area	1	-	-	
17.5.1995	Chara Machan area	1	-	-	
7.6.1995	Khagendra Malli area	1	-	-	
23.6.1995	Jarneli area	1	-	-	
11.11.1995	Khageri Khola	1	-	-	
20.12.1995	Ghatgai Area	1	-	-	
22.2.1996	Near Gaida Camp	1	-	-	Found in a decomposed state
13.4.1996	Near Jarneli	1	-	-	Death caused by fight wounds
4.7.1996	Near Sauraha	-	-	1	a baby rhinoceros
29.7.1996	Khagendra Malli area	1	-	-	newly born trapped in a ditch made by a bear
23.10.1996	Near Rudreni post	1	-	-	Death caused by wounds sustained in a fight
8.11.1996	Budha Nagar Meghauri VDC	1	-	-	Accidentally fell off a cliff
14.11.1996	Near Jarneli area	1	-	-	Death caused by wounds sustained in a fight
14.12.1996	Jogimara Tappu	1	-	-	-

Table 1

Table 1 shows the rhinoceros mortality between the years 1992-1996. The years 1992-1993 saw the highest mortality both due to natural cause and poaching. Some tiger poachers were believed to have switched to more lucrative rhino poaching during that period. There were also other factors that led to the increase in poaching of rhinoceros. The transitional period after the political change in the country being one. The Army posts positioned in and outside the National Park are not obliged to patrol extensively. And the Park staff are not armed, sufficiently to face the armed group of poachers on their own. The presence of army guard posts inside the parks is a better poaching deterrent than their limited patrolling. The worst poaching in 1992/1993 was on the western side of the park, including the Bandarjhula island where there are insufficient army posts. In the year 1993, four rhino young were killed by the tigers. After 1993 the record shows a gradual decrease in poaching death.

Seven rhinoceros were recorded to have met natural death in 1995. There were seven rhinoceros death in 1996 also. Of the seven, 4 had died of wounds sustained in fights with other rhinoceros, 1 had fallen off a cliff and died of injuries, 1 was found in a decomposed state, and a baby rhino was killed by a tiger.

Tiger Mortality  
1996

Date	Place	Natural	Poaching	Remarks
13.3.1996	-	1	-	decomposed carcass of a 8'8" long tiger was found
2.12.1996	Kashara area	1	-	The dead female tiger bore old wounds

The decomposed carcass of the tiger was brought to park office and buried behind the building.

Man Killed/wounded by wild animals  
(January-December 1996)

Date	Case	Place	Killed	Wounded	Remarks
-	Attacked and killed by a rhinoceros	Reu River	1	-	attacked by rhino while fishing illegally
23.10.1996	Attacked and wounded by tiger	Dibya nagar Meghauli	-	2	2 domesticated elephants were used to drive the tiger from crop field
4.11.1996	Killed by rhinoceros	-	1-	-	The guide was attacked when he was taking a tourist for jungle walk
26.12.1996	Killed by rhinoceros	Nawal Parasi	1	-	While collecting fuel wood
26.12.1996	Wounded by rhinoceros	"	-	1	"
29.12.1996	Killed by tiger	Jagatpur VDC	1	-	While grazing cattle

In 1996, 3 persons were killed and 1 wounded by rhinoceros. One local villager was killed by a tiger, whereas 2 others were wounded in another tiger attack.

Wildlife Rescued  
(January-December 1996)

Date	Species	No	Rescued by	Remarks
27.2.1996	baby rhinoceros	1	Park staff	Separated with mother when the animal was driven by villagers
July 16 and 23 rd 1996	Python	2	DNPWC	Released inside the park
-	Leopard cub	1	Gulmi District Forest Office	Died despite efforts to save it
2.10.1996	fresh water Turtle	1	Park staff	-
23.10.1996	Python	1	Park staff	The 7.75 kg 10' long python was released at Ichari Tapu
13.6.1996	Rhinoceros	1	Park and NCRTC staff	Rhinoceros with old wounds was danted and provided medical treatment
6.12.1996	Leopard	1	Park staff	Released at Kashara
9.12.1996	Python	1	Rupandehi Protection Unit	Released near Tamar Tal

Between January-December 1996, 1 rhinoceros, 4 python, 2 leopard and 1 fresh water turtle were rescued, and medical treatment was provided to one wounded rhinoceros.

### Poaching Methods:

The records of poaching incidence show that the poachers have developed and used different methods of poaching. Among the commonly used methods are: pitfall digging, towchain, poisoning and firearms. Pitfalls are found to be most widely used method followed by towchain to trap the rhino. Poisoning is followed by the use of firearms.

Most poachers are from the local ethnic communities. Records show the size of poachers varies from two to three for shooting, or snaring a rhino, to five to six for pit digging. But groups of more than ten are also known. The poaching pressure is mostly in the grassland areas where rhinos occur in highest density, especially along the flood plains of the Rapti River, the Tamar Tal and on the Bandarjhula island. An estimated 23 percent of the RCNP is grassland.

Poachers have been found to use several methods to kill the rhinoceros. The pit diggers make large rectangular pits at night on a rhino's path into which the animal may fall. Fifty pits were recovered in 1992 but so far, only 14 rhinos were caught in this manner in the Park.

Poachers using poison place it in maize and pumpkin in areas commonly frequented by a rhino. Wire nooses and heavy spears suspended in trees are other less commonly used techniques to kill rhinos. Automatic rifles have also been used to kill the animal.

The poaching records show that the prime target of the poachers is the greater one horned rhinoceros followed by the spotted deer, wild boar and the tiger. While the rhinoceros and the tiger are killed for its horn and bones respectively, the spotted deers and wildboars are found to be killed for meat.



Poachers with spears and net used to kill sambar



### Formation of Anti-Poaching Units (APU):

To control and discourage the poaching of endangered and other wildlife species, International Trust for Nature Conservation (ITNC) provided financial support to anti-poaching unit in 1992. The Anti-poaching Unit was assigned with the task of patrolling inside the park and gather information about poaching activities from the villages scattered around the National Park. With the financial support of WWF Nepal Program two APUs have been formed since January, 1993. One of the APU is active in Piprahar while other Unit is engaged in Khagendra Malli sector. The Piprahar APU covers the north-western border of the park where much anti-poaching activities have occurred. The Khagendra Malli APU covers the eastern sector of the Park. The physical boundary combined with the large number of adjoining villages make it a challenging task for the APU to work. The poachers mix with the villagers and strike mostly during the monsoon season (July, August, September) when it is difficult to travel due to floods. The illegal hunters are also found to strike in long holidays like the Dashain (October). During the rainy seasons, patrolling is possible only with the help of elephants.

### Incentive for Informants

To make the anti-poaching campaign more effective, WWF has provided financial support for vehicle maintenance, fuel and incentive for Park staff. The incentive for local informers is targeted to develop rewards and punishment system in the community.

**Incidence of Poaching, Illegal dealings /activities  
(1992-1996)**

Date	Case	No. of Poacher	Place	Remarks
21.6.92	Arrested with tiger bones	2		
7.1.93	With rhino parts	4		
7.1.93	Selling rhino parts	10		
21.6.93	Selling rhino parts	6		Rs. 500.00 fined
23.7.93	Attempted poaching of rhino	1	Padmapur	
10.12.93	Poaching of rhino	3		Jailed for 5 yrs
2.8.94	Poaching of rhino	12		
25.12.94	Possession of Rhino horn	3		
10.2.95	Possession of Tiger bones	2		
25.3.95	Possession of Tiger & leopard skin	3		
12.5.95	Possession of Rhino horn	2		
19.10.95	Possession of Tiger bones	2		
1.11.95	Possession of Tiger bones	3		
10.12.95	Possession of Tiger skin	2		
15.12.95	Possession of Rhino horn	1		
18.6.1996	Poisson placed on corncob for rhino (attempted poaching)	-	Pyaridhap plantation area outside Khagendra Malli	no arrest made
28.6.1996	Poisoned bait for Rhino discovered (attempted poaching)	-	Lakal Ghat east of Amrite post	Poisoned bait sent to RONAST for examination.
13.7.1996	Possession of 12.5 kg tiger bones	1	a resident of Dumkibas	-
july 1996	Trying to sell rhino hooves	1+4	resident of Chainpur VDC Chitwan	arrested by Tikauli APU
10.9.1996	Possession of 15 kg tiger bones	1	Dahakhani 8	
27.10.1996	Possession of poison intended to be used to kill wild animal	1	arrested in Harkatta forest	-

Table 2



The system of reward and punishment is aimed to encourage the local people to help the APU in its drive to minimize poaching and reward them for their cooperation. Table 2 shows the poachers arrested with rhino horn, tiger bones and skin, and other animal parts. The illegal hunters and their accomplices were caught during the act or in attempting poaching, or while selling the endangered animal parts. As shown in Rhinoceros motility (1992 - 1996) in table 1, table 2 shows the arrest of poachers involved in the illegal trade along with the confiscated animal parts.

It also shows the ratio of poaching. The year 1993 saw the highest number of arrest of poachers (24 in total). In all the cases, the illegal hunters or dealers were caught either dealing with rhino parts or in rhino poaching. In 1994, fifteen arrests were made and the illegal dealers were caught with rhino parts. The fifteen culprits caught in 1995 were found in possession of rhino and tiger parts.

APU operation succeeded in arresting 2 persons from Chitwan and Nawalparasi with 15 and 12.5 kg of tiger bones respectively in 1996. One local was arrested in possession of poison intended to kill wild animal. Two attempts to poison rhinoceros were foiled by the ever vigilant APU team. The poisoned baits for rhinoceros were discovered in time.

A resident of Chainpur VDC 4, Chitwan and 4 other accomplices were arrested by the Tikauli APU while they were trying to sell rhino hooves.

The Abraham Conservation Award conferred by the WWF Nepal Program to the fore front workers like the game scouts actively involved in anti-poaching activities has encouraged others as well. Mr. Bal Krishna Dhungana Senior Game Scout of RCNP and Mr. Dil Bahadur Shrestha, Subedar at the Chitwan District Forest Office were two of the ten recipients of the 1996 Abraham Conservation Award (Annex I). All three recipients of 1995 Abraham Conservation Award were from RCNP. Without the active involvement of anti-poaching unit members, the conservation of wildlife would be futile. The rewards in the form of incentives to informers and villagers are encouraging them to cooperate with APU members. The combined effort of the APU and the intelligence system is proving very cost effective.

The International Trust for Nature Conservation (ITNC) has made a provision of a reward of up to Rs. 50,000 for information leading to the capture of poachers along with the weapons/snare used and the animals parts. The system is showing results.

#### **The Role of WWF, ITNC and KMTNC**

The WWF's involvement in Nepal dates back to 1973 when it supported tiger conservation activities in the country. In the subsequent years it supported programs like Operation Tiger in the then Karnali Wildlife Reserve (1973-83), in Chitwan National Park (1973-87), and in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (1974-85). In 1990-91, WWF provided institutional support for the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) primarily for anti-poaching activities, and formed anti-poaching units (APU) at Royal Bardia National Park in 1992. In 1993, it provided financial support to form APU in Royal Chitwan National Park (RCNP) on January 28, 1993, it released Rs. 105,000 to RCNP to buy necessary equipment and field gear for the APU (Annex II).

In 1994, WWF entered into a Supplementary Agreement with DNPWC and provided Rs. 112,910 to cover the salary and allowances for the APU team and buy field gear for them.



Apart from regular financial support for APUs, WWF has also made a provision of incentive and rewards. In the first week of October 1994 a truck load of turtles (a total of 128) were confiscated at Bhaktapur. On another occasion 9 Kg of tiger bones were confiscated. The two informants whose information had led to the arrest of the illegal dealers, were awarded Rs. 11,000 by DNPWC with WWF's financial support.

Besides forming 2 APUs in 1992, WWF Nepal Program decided to provide financial support to form 6 additional APUs inside as well as outside Royal Chitwan National Park in 1996.

#### Royal Chitwan National Park

(APUs)

Khagendra Mall	Padampur	Piprahar (Kujauli)	Madi
Sn. Gamescout 1	Sn. G. Scout 1	Sn. G. Scout 1	Sn. G. Scout 1
Game scout 4	Game scout 2	Game scout 2	Game scout 2
Elephant staff 2	Elephant staff 2	Elephant staff 2	Local APU member 2
Local APU member 2	Local inf. 2	Local APU member 2	Bote 1
Bote 1	Bote 1	Bote 1	Informer 1
Informer 1	Informer 1	Informer 1	-

Of the 4 units working inside the park, the Khagendra Malli Unit covers eastern part of the park up to the boundary with Parsa Wildlife Reserve. The Padampur unit covers the mid-eastern part, the Kujauli Unit the north west part whereas the Madi Unit Covers the Southern part of the park.



*Timber Smuggling foiled by APU*



*APU members assisting to fight forest fire*

There are 2 APUs outside the park: One at Tikauli, the other at Kawasoti.

The Tikauli area (outside RCNP) APU is active in that area of Chitwan District and is operating under the Chitwan District Forest Officer (DFO).

Chitwan District Forest Office	
Tikauli Area APU	
Ranger	1
Head Constable	1
Constable	4
Local APU member	2
Informer	1

The Kawasoti area APU is working in the adjoining area(s) of Nawal Parasi and is in the command of Nawalparasi DFO. The DFOs are working in coordination with the Chief Warden of RCNP. This arrangement was made to make the APUs more effective as poaching often occurs outside the Park.

Nawal Parasi District Forest Office	
<u>Kawasoti APU</u>	
Ranger	1
Head constable	1
Constable	4
Local APU member	2
Informer	1

The formation of APUs in these areas are necessary to deter poaching. These areas strategically cover places where much poaching had taken place in the past, and are expected to discourage such illegal activities with their vigilance and operations

Besides providing monthly salary and allowances to the additional APU Team and informants, WWF Nepal Program made an agreement with DNPWC and provided field gears (Annex III) like life jacket, binoculars, sleeping bags, Tents, Raincoats, Khukuri, to the APUs. The Field gear are necessary for the APUs for their effective patrolling and mobility in all seasons.

In addition to establishing a reward system to discourage poaching of endangered species like the rhino and the tiger, the International Trust for Nature Conservation (ITNC) also uses its fund to anti poaching activities. The Trust has its account in its office at the Tiger Tops. In consultation with the Warden of RCNP the required amount is used for anti-poaching operations designed and implemented by the Warden.

The Trust provided donation to the Park to hire informers and strengthen information gathering network in 1991. In 1994, it provided further financial support to RCNP and the DFOs of Chitwan and Nawalparasi Districts for the same purpose. With effect from January, 1995, ITCN has started sending regular monthly amount to the Park to maintain the APUs at Bandajhula island and at Khagendra Malli in Chitwan. In cooperation with DNPWC the Trust has launched a program of rewards for information leading to the capture of poachers. The program is cost effective in combating poaching.

The King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation (KMTNC) is engaged in programs involving people's participation in conservation and Buffer Zone development around RCNP. Besides, the Trust is engaged in providing Trainings and carry out Research activities with the support of GEF fund. The training's are designed for protected area staff like the Warden, Ranger, Gamescouts, Army personnel etc. The Trust is also mobilizing the local Users' Groups for plantation and related activities.

To make the conservation and Anti-poaching drive more effective a committee has been formed. The first meeting of the committee held on 2050/12/1 (March 14, 1994) decided to involve and engage the field forest staff of Nawalparasi, Makwanpur and Chitwan Districts working adjacent to RCNP for the protection of endangered wildlife species. It also decided to call a joint meeting of the committee comprising the following people in every three months (Annex IV).

CDOs - Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Makwanpur Districts  
Commanding Officer Royal Nepal Army at RCNP  
DSP - Chitwan  
Chairman, Chitwan District Development Committee  
Judge, Chitwan District  
Chief Warden, RCNP  
Chairpersons, VDC (selected)

The meeting also decided to review the activities carried in accordance with the decisions reached in the previous meeting(s).

The second meeting of the committee held on 2050/12/22 (March 25, 1994) decided to reward informants and others who contributed in APU operations. (Annex V)

The past two meetings of the committee have discussed the need for coordination among different offices to make the anti-poaching programs more effective. The committee is to submit its plan and program to the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation in the near future.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Besides carrying out regular patrolling in the assigned areas, the APUs are also keeping vigilance on important wildlife habitats. Instead of concentrating in one area the team camp at different places and keep a close surveillance.

The APUs posted in different areas have also contributed in rescuing wounded and strayed wild animals. The team, besides monitoring villagers passing through the park, also keep a watch on offenders released on bail.

Because of effective information network system and swift operations poaching has been considerably controlled inside the park and in the forests under District Forest Offices.

The field gear provided by WWF Nepal Program has contributed a great deal in the success of APU patrolling. The gear has enabled the team to patrol at night, and even in adverse climatic conditions.

### **Recommendations**

The nature of the Park's physical boundary and the large number of villages adjacent and adjoining the Park area have always posed problems for the Park Management. For efficient communication and swift operations Walkie Talkie and Radio sets will be required in the all different posts.

Similarly, 3 additional APUs need to be formed to cover some vulnerable parts of the park and deter poaching.

## Annex I

The recipients of the Abraham Conservation Award 1996 are:

Ms. Jamuna Devi Gurung, Senior Ranger,     Annapurna Conservation Area,  
Lwang Station

Mr. Gagan Singh Chunara, Senior Game Scout, Royal Bardia National Park

Mr. Bal Krishna Dhungana, Senior Game Scout, Royal Chitwan National Park

Mr. Chet Bahadur Baniya, Senior Game Scout, Sagarmatha National Park

Mr. Dil Bahadur Shrestha, Subedar, Chitwan District Forest Office

Mr. Dorje Lama, Project Officer, Sagarmatha Pollution Control Committee

Mr. Hari Prasad Banjara, Program Coordinator,     Environmental Camps for  
Conservation Awareness

Mr. Krishna Shrestha, Member, Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists

Mr. Nanda Ram Shrestha, DSP, Nepal Police

Mr. Shiva Raj Bhatta, Conservation Officer, RBNP



## Budget

for the "Support for the Informers -  
To Strengthen Anti-Poaching Activities  
in and Around the Royal Chitwan National Park."

SN	Particulars	Amount (NRs)
		25,000.00
1.	Equipments (4 bicycles, khukries, essential clothings, flashlights and other miscellaneous equipments)	
2.	Transportation (bus and taxi fares, diesel and petrol during raids or when needed)	20,000.00
3.	Allowances (salaries for at least 4 people @ Rs. 2,000.00 per month, other miscellaneous expenses to lure the local people and for entertaining secondary level of informers)	60,000.00
	Total	105,000.00

## Annex III

WWF Nepal Program has provided the following field gear for the APUs

S.No	Particulars	Unit	No	Chitwan District Forest Office APU	Nawalparasi District Forest Office APU
1.	Sleeping bags	pcs	70	5 pcs	5 pcs
2.	Wild country bag	pcs	11-	-	-
3	Water bottle	pcs	46	5 pcs	5 pcs
4	Tent	pcs	34	1	1
5	Raincoat	pcs	26	-	-
6	Bags	pcs	29	-	-
7	Belt	pcs	30	-	-
8	Water bottle	pcs	30	-	-
9	Cooking pan	set	30	-	-
10	Outgear bag	pcs	30	-	-
11	Canvass	pairs	30	-	-
12	Belt	pcs	30	-	-
13	Ruck sack	pcs	60	5 pcs	5 pcs
14	Binoculars	pcs	2	-	-
15	Khukuri(Knife)	pcs	46		
16-	2 men tent	set	6	1	1
17.	Back pack	pcs	48	5	5
18	Flash hight	pcs	17	2	2
19	Life Jacket	pcs	6	1	1
20	Fist Aid Kits	pcs	6	1	1

## MINUTES

The meeting chaired by Mr. Ram Preet Yadav, Chief Warden of RCNP on 2050/12/1 (March 14, 1994) discussed to find ways to make the protection of endangered wildlife species like the rhinoceros and other animals more effective and made the following decisions.

### *Attendance*

Chief Warden Mr. Ram Preet Yadav	RCNP
District Forest Officer Mr. Suraj Prasad Shrestha	Makwanpur District
District Forest Officer Mr. Ramesh Bahadur Chand	Chitwan District

### *Decisions:*

1. To coordinate with each other about the ways already adopted or to be adopted to protect endangered wildlife species like the rhinoceros and tiger in around the RCNP, and hold meeting in this regard in the first week of every month.
2. Apart from the regular conservation measures, the following budget for the APUs (to be) active in different District has also been proposed.

There are two APUs in RCNP. Budget for the following basic needs of the APUs should be provided:

Monthly salary for 4 village informants in each Unit

Incentives for 3 staff members in each Unit

Petrol/Diesel for vehicles

Vehicle maintenance

Telephone charge

Incentive for informants

Daily allowance for the staff

### For District Forest Office, Chitwan

Petrol/Diesel for vehicles

Telephone charge

Vehicle Maintenance

Incentive for informants

Daily allowance for staff members  
The same provision should also be made for Nawalparasi  
District Forest Office

For Makwanpur District Forest Office

Vehicle Maintenance  
Telephone charge  
Incentive for informants  
Daily allowance for staff members

Field Gear for the APUs

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Tent (capacity 2) | 9) Binoculars     |
| 2) Tent (capacity 4) | 10) Camera        |
| 3) Motorboat         | 11) First aid kit |
| 4) Mattress          | 12) Khukuri       |
| 5) Sleeping bags     | 13) Boots         |
| 6) Bicycle           | 14) Raincoat      |
| 7) Rucksack          | 15) Torch light   |
| 8) Water bottle      | 16) Battery       |

3. The staff members working in the following offices and others involved in the conservation of wildlife shall be involved, and their cooperation will be sought in the protection of endangered wildlife species like the tiger and the rhinoceros: The staff members working at the Makwanpur District Forest Offices adjacent to RCNP at Sunachari, Manahari, Jyamire, Hadikhola area including the local informants. The Chitwan District Forest Office field staff working at Bhandara, Baghmara, Khorsor, Simaltar, Shaktikhor, Sagun Tole, Nagarban and Baranda, and the local informants. The Nawalparasi District Forest Office field staff and the informants at Seri, Temarpur, Amaltari, Lamichaur, Daldaley and Kujauli, and the RCNP staff and informants working in the adjoining areas of the Park.

4. To present the progress report of the previous month in accordance with the decisions reached then, and hold discussions on the activities carried in the month. And make necessary reforms if the need arises.

5. To coordinate with one another on the basis of information about poaching within and outside the district.

6. To request concerned offices of the following persons for a joint meeting on the conservation of wildlife, in every three months.

Chief District Officer (CDO), Nawalparasi District  
Chief District Officer (CDO), Chitwan District  
Chief District Officer (CDO), Makwanpur District  
The Commanding Officer, Royal Nepal Army at RCNP  
Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) Chitwan District

Chairman, Chitwan District Development Committee  
District Judge, Chitwan District  
Chief Warden, RCNP  
Chairpersons, Village Development Committees (selected)

7. To reward person(s)/organisation(s) up to Rs. 50,000, who cooperate to deter poaching or help to arrest poachers along with evidence like weapons used in poaching and animals parts. The informants be provided with daily allowances for 7 - 15 days at a time along with busfare, telephone charge and other unseen expenses.

8. If an informant is to be rewarded, the decision should be made by a joint meeting of:

The Chief Warden, RCNP  
The District Forest Officer, Nawalparasi District  
The District Forest Officer, Makawanpur District  
The District Forest Officer, Chitwan District

9. The invitees for joint meetings should be provided with allowances in line with HMG/N regulations, and at par with class III gazetted Officer in the case of other officials.

*Translated from original Minute in Nepali*

## MINUTES

The meeting of the Anti-Poaching Committee held on 2050/12/22 (March 25, 1994) in Parasi of Nawalparasi District made the following decisions:

Attendance:

Mr. Ram Preet Yadav	Chief Warden RCNP	Coordinator
Mr. Ramesh Bd. Chand	Acting DFO Chitwan	Member
Mr. Santosh Mani Nepal	Acting DFO Nawalparasi	Member

Decisions:

1. The following cases of arrests of poachers/illegal dealers and confiscated animal parts of endangered tiger, rhinoceros, leopard etc. have been recorded by Nawalparasi District Forest Office. The decision is made hereby to award the following persons with the amount received from ITNC as incentive in accordance with the nature of the cases filed against the poachers/illegal dealers and the animal parts confiscated.

a) The combined raid of the Raiding Units of Budolikuna Pithauli VDC Nawalparasi and Chitwan captured an illegal dealer with rhino pod 1, rhino bones 7, a poison pot, and spotted deer horn 10. The culprit is under trial. The other culprit is at large. Rs. 5,000 to be rewarded.

b) A raid at Ward 6 Ranitar of Tamseria VDC resulted in the arrest of a culprit with rhino horn and four pieces of rhino bones. The case was filed on 2050/8/18 (December 14, 1994) and the offender is under trial. A lump-sum of Rs. 10,000 to be rewarded for this operation.

c) One person has been arrested in possession of a rhino horn at Ward No. 5 Chormara of Tamseria VDC. The case was filed on 2050/9/9 (December 24, 1994) and the culprit is under trial. The lump-sum of Rs. 10,000 should be rewarded.

d) Two people from Nawalparasi Koluwa VDC were arrested near the weekly Budhabare market of Parasi VDC while trying to sell two rhino horn. They were arrested on 2050/10/7 (Jan. 30, 1995) along with the two horn. The two are under trial. According to the nature of the case and the evaluation of other factors, a lump-sum of Rs. 30,000 should be given for this operation.

e) A resident of New Balhani VDC has been arrested in possession of, and while trying to sell 8 rhino hooves. The Nawalparasi Forest Office staff carried out the operation on the basis of information received from Chitwan District Forest Office. Rs. 10,000 to be rewarded for this operation.



f) Two people were arrested at Gachheda of Kumarbasti VDC in possession of and while trying to sell tiger (Male) skin, Moustache and 13.2 Kg. of tiger bone on 2050/10/20 (February 3, 1995). Taking into consideration the important nature of the operation Rs. 25,000 to be rewarded.

g) Reward a local student with Rs. 5,000 to encourage him in his studies and conservation activities in future for informing the officials to retrieve a fallen rhino horn when two male rhinos fought with each other. Reward Rs. 2,000 as incentive to the staff members of Magarkot sector for acting sincerely.

h) On a tip from informants two people were arrested at Bahula Khola near Dibyapuri VDC while trying to sell tiger skin. It turned out to be leopard skin and 3.1 Kg. of bone. The skin and bone are confiscated and the culprits are under trial. Rs. 10,000 to be awarded.

2) This meeting also decides to provide the following amount to be used for works related to conservation of wildlife as the allocated budget for Fuel for vehicles at the District Forest Office is insufficient. The bills shall be presented before the Committee meeting for ratification.

Nawalparasi District

Telephone	Rs. 15,000
Petrol and Diesel	Rs. 10,000
Maintenance	Rs. 10,000
Miscellaneous	<u>Rs. 5,000</u>
Total	Rs. 40,000

Chitwan District

Decision has already been made in the previous meeting.

3) From the next fiscal year on, the amount allocated for logistics is to be given to Nawalparasi District Forest Office as decided in the meeting held in Chitwan District Office.

*Translated from original Minute in Nepali*

MINUTES

A meeting of the coordination committee was convened on April 25, 1997 on the chairmanship of Mr. Subarna Karmacharya, Regional Director of Forest at Chitwan District Forest Officer, Tikauli.

Attendance

Mr. Subarna Karmacharya	Regional Director of Forest
Major Pradeep Jang Thapa	Major, Royal Nepal Army
Mr. Tika Ram Dhakal	Officer, Chitwan District Forest Office
Mr. Gopal Prasad Upadhaya	Chief Warden, RCNP
Mr. Nanda Prasad Poudel	Administrative Officer

Decisions

1. The attending members were made known about problems and solution (2) stated in the minutes of the meetings of March 10, 1997 about the arrest of the culprits involved in the incidence mentioned there, and the filing of the case at the District Forest Officer on April 9, 1997.
- 2) The meeting reviewed the incidence of April 19, 1997 when a male rhinoceros strayed and intered into the Indian forest, and with the coordinated effort of District Forest Office and District Administrative Office of Nawalparsi, Royal Chitwan National Park, Chitwan District Forest Officer, Indian Police and Forest Officials, and how two domesticated elephatns were used to drive back the rhino on April 13, 1997.

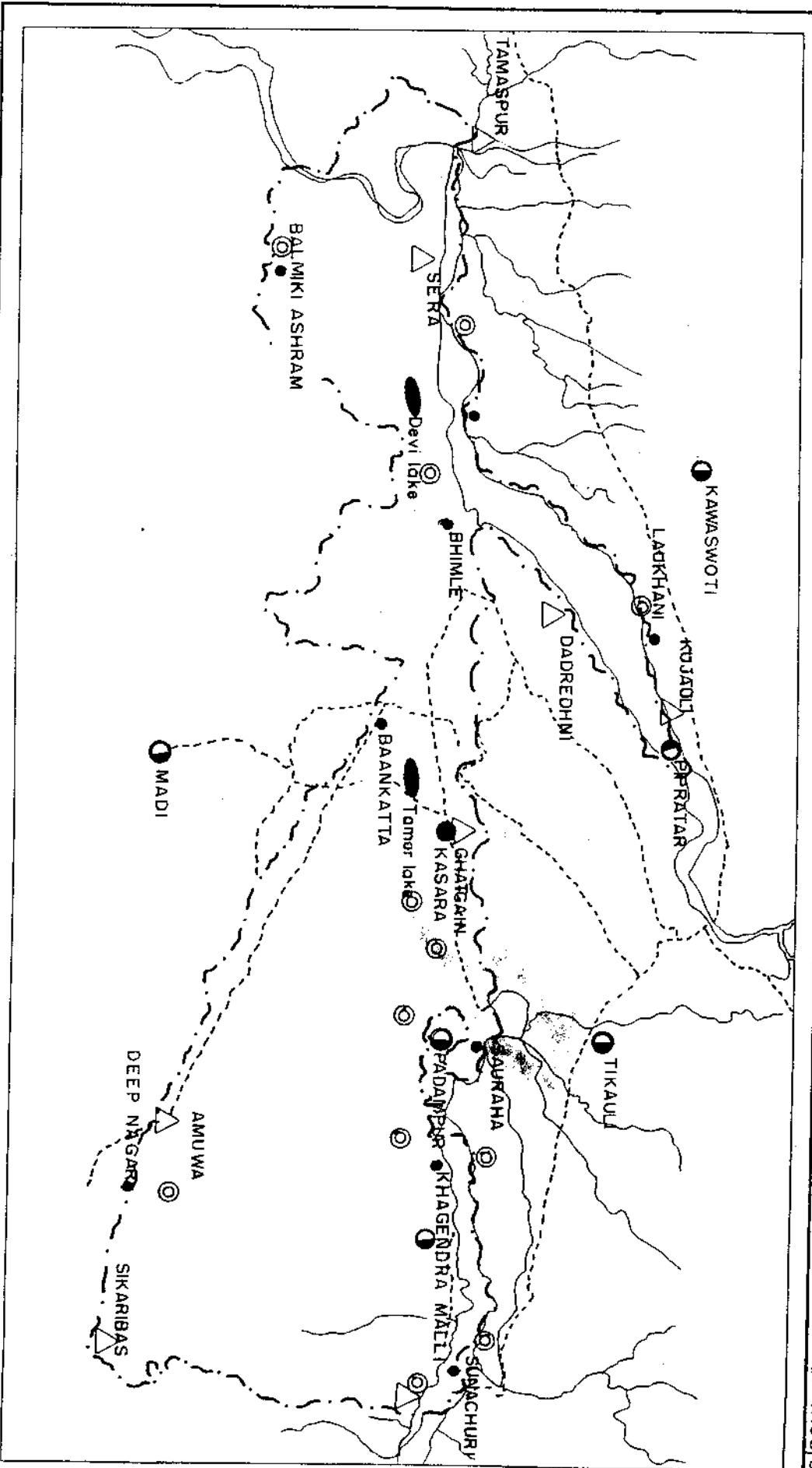
The rhino strayed again on April 14, 1997 and entered into the Indian forest of Bhimpura. And that the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation was coordinated about the monitoring of the rhinoceros and the necessary measures adopted including the amount needed to bring the animal back.

- 3) The committee was made aware about the legal action taken by Royal Chitwan National Park against the 10 offenders in custody involved in two different cases for using poison to kill fish and other wildlife
- 4) The meeting decided to put fence and start natural regeneration by cutting old trees and stopping cattle grazing in an area of 2200 meter x 330 meter adjoining the habitation north of Gondang in ward no 12 of Barandhar, Bharatpur Municipality.

- 5) Since that many members failed to attend the meeting, it decided compulsory attendance in the next meeting.
- 6) The next meeting shall be held in an appropriate time after the local elections.

# ROYAL CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK

SCALE: 1:100,000



## LEGEND

Existing post  
Road  
Park head quarter



Proposed post  
River, Stream  
Army post



Park boundary  
Lake  
Anti poaching unit

